2009 JUNE 10 AM 9: 22



## **BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY**

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

	0600002
	List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR
confide	ederal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each <i>community</i> public water system to develop and distribute a consumer ence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCI e mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.
Please	Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report
	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
V	Advertisement in local paper On water bills Other
	Date customers were informed: 614109
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
	Date Mailed/Distributed: / /
	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper: Justiman Cityph Llego.
	Date Published: 4 9
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)
	Date Posted:/_/
	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www
CERTI	FICATION
consiste Departn	recertify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is not with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi Statement of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.  Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)
	Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518
	The state of the s

#### 2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Big Field Water Association PWS#: 0600002 May 2009

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Big Field Water Association have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination,

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact W.E. Snyder at 682-444-0085. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for June 8, 2009 at 3:00 PM at the plant.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2008, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves a start laws occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity, microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that rap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contai	ninants	COT IS	ellestic sa	ola 9	Sci Phi	Lynnig	The belonging
10. Barium	N	2006*	.001	No Range	ppm	2	ers a	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N008	2006*	11.610.00	No Range	ppb	100	100	
14. Copper	N	2008	.02	O MINE IN	ppm	1.3	AL=1,:	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposit leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2008	3 010	o lo rotal	ppb	0	AL=1	
Disinfectio	n By-P	roducts				mach	bibbo	an I staleh rakib.
B1. HAA5	N	2007	20	No Range	ppb .	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
32. TTHM Total nhalomethanes]	N	2007	25.92	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2008

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminate violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceen Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been det however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSOH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant ononitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in dripking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is esponsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure yill valuning your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hottine or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississipply State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 801.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not excessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hottine at 1-800-428-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

#### \*\*\*\*\*A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippl State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Meliese Parket Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518,

The Big Field Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We set that all was supported our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

## **Proof of Publication**

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF QUITMAN

PERSONALLY appeared before me, a notary public in and for said County and State, JOHN M. FLEMING, who after being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the publisher of the QUITMAN COUNTY DEMOCRAT, a newspaper published weekly in the City of Marks, in said County and State and that the

a true copy of which is here attached, was published for 1 consecutive weekly issues in said newspaper as follows:

Volume	Number	Date	
_103_	5	JUNE 4	<u>_, 20</u> 09
		<del>Visited 100</del> 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	
			_/

I also certify that the QUITMAN COUNTY DEMOCRAT is the official newspaper of Quitman County, Mississippi, and all incorporated towns therein, and that it is a legal having newspaper, been published consecutively each week for more than one year immediately preceding the publication of the attached legal advertisement.

Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me this

\_ day of \_ QUNE Www.Notary Public

My Commission Expires APRIL 18, 2011

(SEAL)



Correctweed

# CORRECTED COPY

#### **BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY**

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Public Water Supply Name

List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

confide	deral Safe Drinking Water Act requires each <i>community</i> public water system to develop and distribute a consumer nce report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.
Please 2	Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report
	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	Advertisement in local paper On water bills Other
	Date customers were informed: 6 27 109
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
	Date Mailed/Distributed://
	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper:
	Date Published://
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)
	Date Posted: / /
	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www
CERTI	FICATION
consiste Departn	certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is not with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi Statement of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.
Name!	Title (President, Masor, Owner, etc.)

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518



#### 2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Big Field Water Association PWS#: 0600002 May 2009

More pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality ward services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a sate and dependable supply of drinking water. It want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. It was not committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is a from wells drawing from the Tallahatta Formation Aquiles.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking valer supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Big Fleid Water Association have received a moderale susceptibility ranking to contamination,

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact W.E. Snyder at 862-444-0085. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to team more, please attend the meeting scheduled for June 8, 2009 at 3:00 PM at the plant.

We outlinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the ordinary monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during for the period of January 1º to December 31º, 2008. In cases where monitoring drinking water contaminants that we detected the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it discoves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioscitive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals for from human activity, microbial contaminants, such as visues and bacteria, that may come from exempt use the settle systems, agricultural investock operations, and wildlife; longanic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally experted or result from urban storm-water nunoff, industriat, or domestic wastewater discharges; oil and gas production, mining, or occurring or result from urban storm-water nunoff, industriat, or domestic wastewater discharges; oil and gas production, mining, or occurring or result from urban storm-water nunoff, and training; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water nunoff, and framing; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water nunoff, and processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and sopic systems; radiocidive contaminants, which can processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and sopic systems; radiocidive contaminants, which can processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and sopic systems; radiocidive contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All dinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain a teast small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system

Treatment Technique (77) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking

Maximum Conteminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLOs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Leval Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

#### TEST RESULTS Likely Source of Contam Range of Detects or # of Samples Unit Contaminant Inorganic Conteminants Discharge of drilling wastes discharge from metal refina erosion of natural deposits 000 No Range ,001 100 No Range Compsion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives Compsion of hour 14 Coppe Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits 17, Load Disinfection By-Products By-Product of drinking water tisinfection. 81 HAA6 By-product of drinking water chlorination. No Range

We are required to monitor your utinking water for epecific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water ments health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of indicator of whether or not our drinking water ments health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of the indicator of whether or not our drinking yeaters that use childrine as a primary distinfection to monitorins for children residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an affort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of feed can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is drinking water is primarily from materials and components. When responsible for providing high quality inhiking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 your water has been sitting for several hours, you can maintaine the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 your water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water issued. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe issued. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe issued. Information on lead in drinking water, lesting methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe issued. Information on lead in drinking water, lesting methods, and steps you water to maintain a province of the safe is a second of the

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All dranking water, including bottled water, any reasonably be expected to contaminant at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health affects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hottine at 1-800-428-4791.

Some people may be more subnerable to contaminents in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergoine organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderty, and infents can be perticularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advices about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CIDC guitelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Holline 1-800-425-4791.

### ----- MESSAGE FROM MEDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

In accordance with the Rodionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for redionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Miselssippi State Department of Health Rediological Health Leboratory, the Frontomental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Sundo is faiting action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Massase Parker,



# **Proof of Publication**

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF QUITMAN

PERSONALLY appeared before me, a notary public in and for said County and State, JOHN M. FLEMING, who after being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the publisher of the QUITMAN COUNTY DEMOCRAT, a newspaper published weekly in the City of Marks in said County and State and that the

a true copy of which is here attached, was published for 1 consecutive weekly issues in said newspaper as follows:

4 OYELAN-	Number	Date

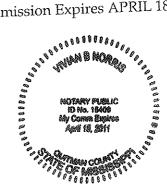
I also certify that the QUITMAN COUNTY DEMOCRAT is the official newspaper of Quitman County, Mississippi, and all incorporated towns therein, and that it is a legal been published having newspaper, consecutively each week for more than one year immediately preceding the publication of the attached legal advertisement,

(Signed). Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me this

5TH day of JUNE B. M.M. Notary Public Muran

My Commission Expires APRIL 18, 2011



(SEAL)

# **2008 CCR Contact Information**

Date: 6/10/09	ime: <u>4:29</u>		
PWSID: 600002			
System Name: Big Fill			
Lead/Copper Language MSDH Me	ssage re: Radiological Lab		
Lodd, Coppor Language Wildert Wes	sage re. Nadiological Lab		
MRDL Violation Chlor	ne Residual (MRDL) RAA		
Other Violation(s)			
Will correct report & mail copy marked "corrected cop	y" to MSDH.		
Will notify customers of availability of corrected report of			
Mr Matthew Will Talk with Bill.	· ·		
Corrected copy, and inform Custon Corrected report by July 1,2009	ners of availability of		
Will have Bill Synder Call me IF he need to.			
Spoke with Thomas Matthew (Operator, Owner, Secretary)	662 326-3119		